

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVII.—N^o. 889.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1803.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, (out of his stable) A SADDLE, almost new, has been used about three months; the maker's name is Seth Creigh, which will be found under the skirt of the saddle. Any person who will give such information as will enable me to prosecute the thief, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Saddle only.

JOHN A. SEITZ.
Lexington, 21st Dec. 1802.

In all probability the Saddle will be offered for sale in this neighborhood.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co. having this day expired—All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to John Jordan Jun. or Andrew F. Price, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.
N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN Jun. who has a

Large and General Assortment of MERCANDIZE, which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit.

Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802.



To Lease,

A VALUABLE FARM,
LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above May Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburgh with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Macoun.
Lexington, March 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND,

CONVEYED by John Fowlerefs, to Cuth. Banks and T. Bodley, by deed of trust, dated the 16th day of December 1800, to wit. 2800 acres in Montgomery county, Flat creek, between Small-Mountain creek and the upper Salt Spring, entered in the name of Crump and Patterson—also, 1700 acres in Campbell county, part of a survey in the name of Jacob Rubsammon, including Fowler's lick—also, 1000 acres in said county, on Bank-lick, being part of a tract of 4000 acres in the name of William Jones. Which said tracts of land, or either, or part of them, will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of satisfying and discharging the trusts mentioned in said deed. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers in Lexington.

Cuth. Banks,
Tbos. Bodley

March 14th, 1803.

STRAYED

FROM my farm about ten days ago, a small SORREL FILLEY, three years old this spring, about 13 hands high, short docked and the hair of the tail eat by cattle.—Also a dark bay two year old FILLEY, rather taller than the sorrel, no brand or flesh mark on either recollect. A reasonable reward will be given to have them seen home, or notice given where they are to be found.

ROBERT BARR.
Fayette, May 27, 1803.

FLAX & HEMP SEED.

JOHN & WILLIAM BOBB,
WILL purchase a quantity of FLAX and HEMP SEED, delivered at their Oil Mill near Lexington; for which the customary prices will be given in Cash and Merchandise.

Alexander Frazer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business on his own account, in Main street, two doors above Mr. Bodley's office, in Lexington; where he will carry on the CLOCK & WATCH MAKING, as well as the SILVER-SMITH'S & JEWELER'S business in their various branches. Any orders in either of the above lines will be thankfully received and punctually executed.

Lexington, August 23, 1803.
N. B. Old Gold and Silver wanted.

BLUE DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER, WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the BLUE DYING, on Main Croft Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at 4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per pound, which he will warrant to be equal to any dye in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.
Lexington, June 25, 1803. *3st

BOOK BINDING.

HAVING employed a Book BINDER, who has been regularly bred to the business in Philadelphia, any orders for RECORD, ACCOUNT, or any other BLANK BOOKS, will be thankfully received and punctually executed. I have on hand, and shall constantly keep, a supply of BLANK BOOKS. Old Books re-bound in the neatest and best manner.

DANL. BRADFORD.
Gazette Office, Lexington.

WILLIAM ROSS, Boot & Shoe Maker,

HAS on hand a large assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, which he intends selling at reduced prices.

D. C.
Brown top Boots 8
Black top do. 7
Three quarter do. 5 1/2, if foxed, 6
Half do. 5, if foxed, 5 1/2
Mens' lined and bound Shoes, 2
Mens' kip-skin do. 1 1/2
Womans' Slippers from 1 to 1 1/2
Small Shoes according.

At these low prices, no trust need be expected. He means to sell at these prices through the course of the winter.

May 29th, 1803.
Was posted by John Hockersmith, living on the Red Lick fork of Station Camp creek, in Madison county,
A Bald Eagle coloured Mare, with white mane and tail, about 14 hands one high, no brand perceptible, had on a small bridle and a piece of shoe on one of her fore feet when taken up; appraised to 50 dollars, judged to be nine years old.

EYtp John Harris Jr. p.
THE New-market Jockey Club Purse, to be run for on Maj. Blackburn's course, the last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in September, 1803.

A meeting of the Jockey Club the evening previous to the race is requested to settle some points respecting the race.

NOTICE.
ON the third Monday in October next, the trustees of the Town of Clarksville, will proceed to sell on the premises, all the unfold half acre Lots in said Town, at which time & place, those who claim Lots in said Town (for which they have received no deeds) are requested to make their claims known to the board of trustees.

By order of the Board.
SAM. GWATHMEY, Clk.
July 30th, 1803. 2m

I hereby forewarn all persons from dealing in any manner with my wife Elizabeth Holloway, on my account, as I will not be bound by any contracts of her making.

Jacob Holloway.
Sept. 14, 1803.

Seitz & Johnson,

At their Store in Lexington, have received a very extensive cargo of cheap and well assorted

Merchandise.

Consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
IRON-MONGERY,
CUTLERY,
SADDLERY,
STATIONARY,
HARD
JAPAN'D,
TIN,
CROCKERY,
QUEENS' &
CHINA
WARES.

HATTER'S TRIMMINGS
and DYE STUFFS,
GERMAN and CRAWLEY
STEEL,
VICES,
ANVILS,
NAILS,
BAR IRON, &c. &c.

Unlimited pains having been taken to select the above assortment from the Vendues, principally of Baltimore and Philadelphia, purchasers either WHOLESALE or RETAIL, may depend on getting much greater bargains than have been heretofore sold in this state.

15th August, 1803.

FOR SALE.

Two valuable PLANTATIONS,

Containing 355 acres, with large improvements, well watered, with bearing orchards and elegant buildings. Situate on the waters of Cane run, six miles from Lexington, on the Georgetown road:—Will

be sold together or apart, as may suit the purchasers. For further particulars, apply to the subscribers living on the premises.

DAVID MITCHELL,
DAVID LAUGHEAD.

Cane run, Sept. 1, 1803.

DANCING.

Mr. BLACKMER.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity for past favors, begs leave to inform them that his fall school will commence on the 14th inst. at Daley's ball room. Parents who think proper to put their children under his tuition, are requested to make application previous to or on that day.

D. BRADFORD,

HAVING just received an assortment of LARGE TYPE, suitable for handbills, &c.—any person who may think proper to employ him, shall have their jobs executed in the most conspicuous manner, and on the shortest notice.

THE KENTUCKY PRIMER,
For sale by the gross, dozen, or single.

Lexington, August 22d, 1803.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A convenient two story

Framed House and Lot,

Situate either for private or public life, being situate on Main Croft street, three doors from J. Lowrey's hat manufactory, and now occupied by N. Prentiss. The house is in good repair—there is on the lot a good pump with never failing water, a small garden, a convenient cellar, kitchen, &c. &c. For terms apply at the premises.

Lexington, August 22d, 1803.

Bourbon Circuit.—May Term, 1803.

George Mann, complainant,

Against

James Garnett, Samuel Arnett, & Ambrose Barnett, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant James Garnett, not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be published in some one of the Gazettes of this state, for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court-house, and at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, some funday immediately after divine service.

Lexington, July 8, 1803.

SUWARROW & COSSACK

BOOTS,

As neat as any made in Philadel-

phia, may be had on the shortest no-

te. N. B.

THIRD NOTICE.

In the case of IRA ALLEN, (a bankrupt.)

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against

IRA ALLEN, of the town of Eddyville, in the county of Livingston, merchant, and he has been declared a bankrupt: he is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or the majority of them, on the first, fifteenth and twenty-first days of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on each day, at the commissioners' office in Lexington, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts—and at the second fitting to choose attorneys—and at the last fitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

WILL. MACBEAN,

Secretary to the Commissioners,

1st day of September 1803.



FOR SALE,

The Valuable Stallion,

SILVER HEELS,

WHICH stood at Mr. Edmund

Bryant's, Jessamine county, the past

feast, and covered between 90 and

100 mares. The pedigree of this

horse is good, and may be seen by re-

ference to the Stud Book for the

year 1803, or to the subscriber, in

Clarke county. One or two years

credit will be given on giving bond

and security.—One or two geldings

would be received in hand if prefer-

red by the purchaser.

H. TAYLOR.

August 7th 1803. tf

TO BE SOLD,

BY a power of attorney from the executors of Patrick Henry deceased, a TRACT of LAND, on Mill creek, near Drenan's Lick, about 18 miles from the mouth of Kentucky, and 40 miles from the Falls of Ohio, containing 1500 acres, by survey made in 1784, and is a moiety of 3000 acres, patented to Mr. May and Mr. Henry, and accordingly di-

vided.

Also 500 acres on the Rolling fork of Salt river, by a survey in 1784, patented to Mr. Henry.

I understand these lands are val-

uable, but a purchaser would chuse to

judge for himself. The terms may

be known by applying to the subscriber,

living in Fayette county.

W. WARFIELD.

August 8th, 1803. tf

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Lexington, on the night of the 14th instant, BILLEY, a Negro Man, nearly six feet high, of a yellow complexion, rather lean faced with high cheek bones, about 32 years of age, a small scar under one of his eyes—took with him such a variety of cloathing, that it is difficult to describe them. It is expected that he will make for the state of Ohio, and probably for Philadelphia, as he has been heard to say that he thought he could secrete himself in Philadelphia.—Any person who will apprehend said slave, and secure him in any jail where I can get him, shall have the above reward, with all reasonable expences paid if brought home.

Oliver Keen.

Lexington, K. August 16th, 1803.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A convenient two story

Framed House and Lot,

Situate either for private or public life, being situate on Main Croft street, three doors from J. Lowrey's hat manufactory, and now occupied by N. Prentiss. The house is in good repair—there is on the

Reflections on
POLITICAL ECONOMY,
and the
PROSPECT BEFORE US.

Addressed to the CITIZENS of the Western
Country.

No. IV.

IN the preceding numbers of this address, I have shewn, that our natural capital, has, in a great measure, been standing still, so far as its operation has related to the increase of wealth. We have subsisted, principally, upon what wealth was brought into the state by emigration, and by bestowing some labour upon the soil. With the *intrinsic means* which has passed into the state, the soil has only been improved. It has only been better cultivated, than in its rude state, for the operations of industry; but we can boast, as yet, of only a small portion of solid wealth, added to the natural opulence of our capital, over and above the demands of consumption.

I have shewn also, that this effect has been produced by the want of markets for the produce of the soil, and by exchanging the gold and silver which emigration had brought into the state, for the perishable commodities of foreign countries. This mad, unpardonable policy, which wisdom will forever condemn, as a sacrilegious contempt of the bounties of Providence, still exists. It is conducted by two distinct classes, the mercantile and the agricultural. The first, draws into its hands, the gold and silver, the only really active wealth in the community, grows opulent by the profit it commands, and leaves every other class to suffer the inconvenience of a relaxed circulation. The second, or agricultural class, as long as they can acquire a sufficiency of the circulating medium to procure the perishable commodities of foreign markets, and the means of a bare support, on their farms, are contented.

But this policy cannot last forever. It carries within it the latent seeds, the secret causes of destruction, to the fairest prospects that ever shone upon a country, whom nature has calculated for an elevated destiny. It saps the foundations of our prosperity; subverts the end of society, and literally tends to keep us in that rude, uncultivated state, which has excited the derision and contempt of other communities.

The present mercantile policy, independent of the evils to which it gives rise, and which I have heretofore stated, contains within it, many additional inconveniences and injuries, which deserve investigation.

1st. It has a tendency to weaken the community, by sending to market the circulating medium, instead of the native productions of the soil.

2d. It abridges the means of acquiring the greatest proportion of the comforts and conveniences of life,

by monopolizing the current coin of the state.

3d. It prevents the soil, or the natural capital of the state from being improved, so as to give it the greatest possible advantage.

1st. It is certainly a correct principle, that *labour*, from the very ordination of nature itself, is the only true and durable means of acquiring the necessities and comforts of life. It is that which gives shape, production and determination to the natural capital, and fits it for all the various purposes of our condition, as dependent beings. It is equally correct, that *money* is the most perfect, as well as the most durable representative sign of labour. Its portable size, the hardness of its nature, which prevents it from wearing out, and its immutability in value, under proper financial regulations, gives to it a degree of importance and utility, over and above every other commodity, which does not possess similar qualities. Of course, with this article, so superior in real value to every other, a greater quantity of labour can be commanded, from all the productive sources, that administer to the wants of society. In proportion, therefore, to the laxity of its circulation or the real scarcity of money, the means of purchasing labour and of acquiring the necessities and comforts of a productive application of its ingenuity and force, become more difficult. They are in universal demand by every class of society, and the means of procuring them, being destroyed, the community is at a stand. If it works either way, it must inevitably preserve a ratio of rapid decline. The productive avenues of commerce and agriculture are shut up. The arts, by which the rudeness of nature is corrected, and the savage aperities of life worn down to a polished surface, become discouraged. The spirit of enterprise and the pride of patriotic virtue dies away, and the community becomes impotent, vapid, and desponding. To prove this, let the eye be reverted to those countries where money is in active circulation. Every thing is alive. The human faculties bring forth their energies in ten thousand various shapes, all of which administer to the comfort of private life, and the strength, prosperity and happiness of the nation.

Now, if these remarks, which are certainly consonant with the nature of duties with the same avidity and industry, do not pursue commodities go to market in pursuit of money, but money does not pursue commodities, and agreeable to the lessons of experience, compose any kind of data to be given in exchange for another. This reason on, the western country, at this shews the immense value of money over

women, is in a predicament that ought to alarm its apprehensions and excite to an immediate reformation of the malady with which it is afflicted. Let the case be exemplified. It will shew the impositions which the state suffers, under the present destructive mercantile policy, which is gradually working itself out of opulence by the folly of the people.

Suppose 500,000 dollars are sent out to a foreign market, annually, for the perishable commodities of merchandize. One dollar may be considered as the price which the average wages of labour is worth; taking into consideration its various kinds, from the first rude production of the material to the last stage of its consumable qualification. Now, if 500,000 dollars are sent away, there is the same proportion of the means of commanding the productions of labour lost to the community. When this enormous delinquency of the representative signs of labour, is felt throughout all the different parts of society, the injury is universal. Every individual is indebted for his comforts to the productive efforts of labour; and in proportion as the means of commanding it have declined, by the general defalcation of its true representative signs, he is compelled to suffer all the inconveniences of sudden derangement and actual want. It is easy to perceive, therefore, the extent of the injury the state sustains at large. When its members are paralyzed, the body itself cannot escape the violence of the shock. In the mean time, whilst the state, which exports from itself these 500,000 representative signs of labour, is suffering all the inconveniences of the defalcation, the importing state is adding to the capital of its wealth. It exchanges a perishable fund of commodities, upon which it gains a profit, for a solid, a durable and an active fund, which can be placed to ten thousand useful purposes, in the management of its economy. All these are lost to the exporting state, and gained by the importing one. Besides the importing state, when 500,000 dollars arrive acquires so many more representative signs of labour, and of course commands it for all its purposes with much more facility. The exporting state, in the mean time, has an immense balance of real injury against itself. It receives for its gold and silver, nothing but perishable articles. These are consumed by the time it is necessary to send out another cargo of 500,000 dollars to market. The same kind of importation and the same consumption is made. It is evident from this mode of commerce, that the exporting state must, at last, destroy its own resources. Because it relaxes the nerves of society by discouraging industry: 2d. Because it adds nothing to the natural capital of the state, which must otherwise decline by its producing nothing more than what is consumed; and 3d. It sends out a much greater proportion of circulating medium, than by the natural chances of popular movements and revolutions, can possibly come in by the current of emigration.

2dly. The second point of this subject, which relates to a monopoly of the circulating medium, in the hands of the mercantile class, is nothing more than the means that are used by that body, to produce all the injuries which I have pointed out. It is like every other species of monopoly; a series of permissive privileges given by the improvident liberality of the people to a separate class of men, who in the mean time pity their ignorance and laugh at their folly. The real injury that it occasions to the state is, that it throws a large and universally necessary portion of its wealth into one solitary channel of operation. The mode of affecting this, is by means of system of seduction on the part of the mercantile class, and a criminal acquiescence on the part of the agricultural body of citizens, by which the latter is in the end, considerably worsted. The merchant goes to market and imports the glittering commodities of a foreign fabric, with which he alternately appeals to the pride, the vanity and the indolence of the farmer. The latter, like Eve, when tempted by the insinuations of the serpent, yields to the delusion, and in time, like Eve, laments his acquiescence to the charm. He looks around and finds that the principal part of the circulating medium had been monopolized in the hands of the merchant; that every other class were exclaiming at the great scarcity of money, and that even the customary demands of real necessity, were not to be gratified, but by pawning his credit.

When money is concentrated in the hands of a particular class of men, it gives a greater degree of power to that class than to the rest of the community. It regulates with a despotic ordinance, the wages of labour, the price of commodities, the earnings of ingenuity and art, and destroys those claims of general patronage, which every useful citizen has a right to demand from his country. The reason of this is owing, first, to the wants of every individual, and secondly to the superior capacity of exchangeability which money possesses over every other commodity. Money can command that, which the less portable and more perishable productions of the earth cannot attain. All sorts of commodities go to market in pursuit of money, but money does not pursue commodities, and agreeing to the lessons of experience, compose any kind of data to be given in exchange for another. This

and above the mere productions of the constant or not, always find in the latter, when put in competition with other fit instruments and tools adapted to each other as objects of general transfer, every exigency and every occasion. Inevitability. The policy, therefore, that men are not unfrequently victims of, throws its circulation into one channel, agents to the designing, and we should, therefore, ascribe the conduct of the community at large, and regulates the price of its labour at will.

Sodly. As long as this is the state of sequences, is equally dangerous to society, from whatever motives it may proceed; since if the blow is aimed, it must be immaterial to the sufferer whether from the mistaken honest or designing character.

No example can better exemplify any opinion than the last system of alarm when fortuitous circumstances enabled their leaders to make the passions of such characters dangerous to the constitution and the liberties of the country.

This abuse of power and influence, led a number of enlightened and independent characters to an opposition which enlightened the public mind, and finally placed Mr. Jefferson in the presidency.

After this event it was to be expected that a people which complained of abuses in every department of government, would insist upon their removal; and that Mr. Jefferson would remove their authors from power.

The people directed it; Mr. Jefferson obeyed.

Then commenced a systematic opposition to his measures. No proposition was made, or act done, but what was immediately opposed. All the attempts of the opposition were directed to one end—the embarrassment of the executive.

With such violence did they carry their opposition as to oppose what they had formerly introduced, and rendered necessary by their measures to be pursued. Consistency of principle and conduct they did not regard, provided they had consistency of opposition.

Such was their conduct during two sessions of Congress.

But the subject during the session of last Congress engrossed most of their attention, and in which they made exertions worthy a better cause. We allude to the measures which they proposed and opposed relative to the occlusion of the port of Orleans.

At that period they enlarged upon the misfortunes which would flow from the colonization of Louisiana. Our wealth would be torn from us; the commerce of the western people ruined by the monopoly & exaction of Frenchmen; the value of our western property lessened by the encouragement they would give to migration; our citizens enticed from their present habitations to become the instruments of French ambition and intrigue; our union dissolved by the machinations and intrigues of their officers; our independence endangered and our whole country fall a prey to the ambition of the consul. The attempt to secure our rights by negotiation was the child of a weak old man; the result of a disordered imagination. Whilst Monroe and Livingston were negotiating, the consul would seize this important territory himself. The period of action would be lost. The loss of blood, the expenditure of treasure in the contest, the losses of our commercial citizens, and the enmity of the most powerful power in the old world, were nothing when compared with the advantages we should derive from striking the first blow, and of immediately possessing ourselves of the whole country.

THE changes which take place in the opinions and conduct of men, furnish objects of reflection to every mind; and if they pass away without instructing those who witness them, considerable advantages are lost to society. It is only by observing the past that we can judge of the future. It is only by making ourselves acquainted with the conduct of parties that we can penetrate into the motives which govern them. And it is important to understand both, because they must necessarily have considerable influence upon the opinions of the people, and through them upon the conduct of the government.

It is notorious that the people of the United States are at this time divided into two parties, the one attached to the administration of Mr. Jefferson, and the other hostile to the man, his principles and his conduct. That whatever policy the former recommends or pursues is assailed by the latter with a violence unknown to any period of our history. The motives which prompt them on to this opposition, and the opposition itself must be worth an examination.

To do this successfully, we must examine into the characters of those composing the party.

One description of them appear to have attached themselves to the administrations which successively governed the United States prior to the year 1801, and upon the same principles which the same class of men, would attach themselves to any administration, in any age or country. I allude to those enemies to our revolution from fear, those political fortune hunters that abound in every country, and to those who will abandon any party or enter into the service of any administration, from motives of interest and reward.

A second class of them may consist of those who acting from principle and prejudice, are yet respectable by their motives, and acting from mistaken views are entitled to all that charity which religion inculcates and sanctions.

In the former are to be found the leaders, who, whether their conduct is

convenient or not, always find in the latitudes, when put in competition with every instrument and tool adapted to each other as objects of general transfer, every exigency and every occasion. Inevitability. The policy, therefore, that men are not unfrequently victims of, throws its circulation into one channel, agents to the designing, and we should, therefore, ascribe the conduct of the latter to the imperfection of our nature. Nevertheless, their conduct, in its con-

sequences, is equally dangerous to society, from whatever motives it may proceed;

since if the blow is aimed, it must be immaterial to the sufferer whether from the mistaken honest or designing character.

No example can better exemplify any opinion than the last system of alarm when fortuitous circumstances enabled their leaders to make the passions of such characters dangerous to the constitution and the liberties of the country.

This abuse of power and influence, led a number of enlightened and independent characters to an opposition which enlightened the public mind, and finally placed Mr. Jefferson in the presidency.

PHOCION.

Mr. Bradford,

WHENEVER I hear a stranger relate a story, a part of which I know to be true, without knowing whether the remainder is so or not, I receive it as truth. But when I know a part to be false, without having any knowledge of the remainder, I judge it all equally false. The same rule governs respecting writers, with whose integrity I am unacquainted.

In your last paper appeared a piece, over the signature of "A Western American." The professed object of the writer is, to have John Breckinridge chosen vice president of the United States at the next election; and as a reason why he should be elected, states, that in the distribution of public offices, the western country "has been held entirely out of view"—that "our little territorial governments in the west, have been filled by officers sent from the eastern parts of the union. In fine, this western part of America has not even furnished a solitary character to fill a post of honor, distinct from the constitutional requisitions."

After following the writer thus far, I proceeded to try his production by my scale:—I enquired, who is governor of the Indiana territory? and find Mr. Harrison—Who is governor of the Mississippi territory? Mr. Claiborne—Who federal judge in the Indiana territory? Mr. Davis. On recollecting where those gentlemen formerly resided, together with others who could be named, I was satisfied part of the production was void of foundation.

Proceeding in the piece, we find the following: "For the promoting of Mr. Breckinridge to this office, I am authorized in stating to my fellow citizens, that there will be an active part taken in Virginia for this purpose; also, in Pennsylvania and the southern states, there will be a considerable push made for the same purpose—I am also authorized in stating, that the Tennessee and Ohio states will be decidedly in his favor." Not knowing whether this part was true or false, I applied my rule, which declared it the latter. But as it is not always correct, I shall suspend a positive belief of the falsity of the account, until next publication, when, if the author does not show how he was authorized to make those assertions, I shall no longer doubt their being known falsehoods.

In addition to the wilful misrepresentations of the writer, he has, at the conclusion shown his stupidity. I would ask him what representations can our members make in the next congress, to secure us the vice presidency?"

I am not opposed to the election of Mr. Breckinridge as vice president—my object is to refute the charge of neglect on the part of the general government. And though the Western American may be friendly to Mr. B's election, his publication must have an opposite effect.—Like the bear in the fable, who drove the flies off the man's face, he will injure him more by his attempts, than if he had remained neuter.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

LIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE away from the subscriber, near the Hickman road, about 12 miles from Lexington, on the 3d of August last,

A SORREL MARE,

four years old last spring, near 15 hands high, a star in her forehead & snip on her nose; some white hairs mixed over her—she was branded on the near shoulder with a small stirrup iron, but I am not certain that the brand is perceptible—she had a rope round her neck when she went away.

Whoever will deliver the above mare to the subscriber, living on the waters of Harrod's creek, near Cane Ridge meeting-house, shall receive the above reward.

JAMES ROGERS.
Sep. 13, 1803. *3w

NOTICE.

The LEXINGTON MEDICAL SOCIETY WILL meet on the first Wednesday in October next, in the Transylvania University, at 6 o'clock—The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

By order of the President,
Jas. L. Armstrong, Secy.



LEXINGTON, SEPTEMBER 27.

DIED, in Trenton, N. J. Mr. ABEL HOLMES, son of Lloyd Holmes, of this town, aged about 24 years.

DIED, in Philadelphia, on the 13th inst Commodore JOHN BARRY.

By a report of the Board of Health of Philadelphia, under date of Sept. 12, it appears "that a disease of a malignant aspect, has made its appearance in that district of the city extending from Market to Walnut street, and from the east side of Front street to the river Delaware, beyond which limits nothing of alarming import is known to have yet occurred."

A malignant disorder prevails at Alexandria, in Virginia. A writer in the paper of that place, recommends an immediate desertion of the city.

The Natchez paper of the 29th August, contains the following

PRICE CURRENT:

Bacon, 12 to 15 cents per lb. scarce. Bar Iron per cwt. 8 to 10 doll. dull. Cheese, (Kentucky) per lb. 8 1-2 c. dull. Cordage, per cwt. 8 to 10 d. dull. Castings, per lb. 11 c. in demand. Lime, none at market, greatly in demand. Cotton, (ginned) 14 to 15 d. Flour, fresh, 6 to 7 d. Peach-brandy, per gal. 1 d. scarce. Salt Pork, per bbl. 13 d. scarce. Whiskey, per gal. 1 d. brisk.

NORTH-CAROLINA ELECTION.

Congress.

Representation of the state complete.

First district—Thomas Wynns.

Second do.—Willis Alston.

Third do.—William Kennedy.

Fourth do.—William Blackledge.

Fifth do.—James Gillespie.

Sixth do.—Nathaniel Macon.

Eighth do.—Richard Stanford.

Ninth do.—Marmaduke Williams.

Tenth do.—Nathaniel Alexander.

Eleventh do.—James Holland.

Twelfth do.—Joseph Winston.

All Republicans.

Seventh district—Samuel D. Purvis—Federal.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12.

REBELLION IN IRELAND.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 18.

Copy of a letter from Dublin, dated Sunday 11 o'clock 24th current, to a merchant in this town.

"DEAR SIR,

You will be shocked to hear that we are at this moment in a more alarming situation than at any period during the unfortunate rebellion. At an early hour yesterday evening, a variety of inflammatory proclamations were distributed in every part of the town, calling on people to unite as before, in opposition to English oppression, &c. and at so early an hour as eight o'clock, a large party forced into the Lord Mayor's, and seized all the arms and pikes which were in the house, and about ten o'clock a general engagement took place in the neighborhood of James-street, Thomas-street and in every part of the liberty. Lord Kilwarden (the Chief Justice of the King's Bench) coming into town about 9 o'clock, was forced out of his carriage in James-street, with his nephew and were both killed by pikes.

Col. Brown of the 21st, and a few more officers, and several of the soldiery and yeomen have unfortunately been killed, together with a great number who appear of the very lowest order. But what is the most alarming, is that their plots have been carried on with such secrecy that they are not yet discovered, notwithstanding several prisoners were taken. Mr. Clark, of Palmeston, cotton manufacturer, was shot on Arran Quay, at 8 o'clock in the evening; and it appears, there were several parties collecting, in different parts of the town at a very early hour. The Privy Council has been sitting at the castle these two hours past, and it is expected martial law will be proclaimed immediately. There are several gallows erected in different parts of the town and the executions it is supposed will be innumerable, as there are about 100 prisoners taken. They do not seem to have any leaders of consequence—The only one taken is a man of the name of M'Cabe, a publican, at whose house there has been got about 1000 pikes and 600 rounds of ball cartridge. We have not yet heard of any disturbance in the country, and all the coaches have arrived this morning.

The situation of the city is most awful—The drums beat to arms at 10 o'clock at night, and continued until 12, when almost every citizen was under arms. The engagement

continued until four o'clock, and within these two hours two of the 62d regiment have been killed in the neighbourhood of the Royal Hospital.

July 25.

On Saturday evening last government having had intimation that a depot of pikes and other engines of destruction, had been made by a newly organized horde of insurgents in the vicinity of Bridgefoot-street, a detachment of cavalry had been ordered by gen. Dunn from the barracks, which were joined by a company of yeomen infantry, part of the Liberty Rangers, now under the command of the Earl of Meath, having arrived at the spot where their instructions directed them, after a skirmish of a few minutes with the populace, in which a few lives were lost, a great number of pikes were found, also several combustibles, parcels of nails, fragments of iron, glass, common clay, oakum and other materials.

With these were discovered a number of deal balk, in pieces of various lengths, from 7 to 15 feet in length, with a circular cavity in each of about three inches diameter, filled with gunpowder, to each aperture was applied a wooden plug with a handle and vent hole, or receptacle for fuse appeared on the upper surface of the timber about the middle: this machine was supposed to have been intended to aid the projected operations of setting fire to Dublin Barracks. Several kegs of powder were discovered, with parcels made of four musket balls in each, and a tin tube of about two inches long, through which fire was designed to have been communicated to whatever vehicle was constructed to discharge them.

A suit of green uniform, with gold epaulets and a splendid embroidery was also found, and several papers, by which the train of operations fixed by those deluded people, was discovered and will doubtless be prevented. Among the melancholy disasters of the night might be reckoned the murder of Lord Kilwarden, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and the Rev. Arthur Wolfe, his nephew, who accompanied him with the ladies of his Lordship's family, in a carriage to town. The wound he received was a large lacerated one in the side, having the appearance of being inflicted by a shot from a blunderbuss.

A Privy Council have been sitting yesterday at the Castle, and did not break up until a late hour last night: a proclamation, offering a reward of 1000l. for the discovery of the murderers of Lord Kilwarden, and the Rev. Arthur Wolfe, had been issued, upwards of one hundred prisoners had been lodged yesterday in the new Prevot in the barracks. A printed notice from the Lord Mayor and board of magistrates was yesterday handed about, apprising the citizens of Dublin, that from the recent disturbances, they feel it incumbent on them to re-enforce the Insurrection Act, pursuant to which, it became penal during the last rebellion, for any citizen, not on military duty, to be out later than eight o'clock in the evening.

GENOA, June 25.

New troops are on their march from the southern provinces of France to join the French army in Italy. When all these reinforcements shall have joined, this army will consist of from 100 to 110,000 men, divided into three corps. 1. That stationed in Piedmont; under the orders of General Dupont-Chaumont, Commander in chief in the six new departments; 2. The Army of Italy, properly so called, which is at present about 50,000 strong; it is divided into several corps, which occupy Liguria Tuscany and Lombardy; and 3. Army of Observation under General Saint Cyr, who are at present on the Neapolitan territory, comprising the Italian troops.

BOMBAY, Feb. 19.

On Thursday last, a most dreadful and alarming fire broke out in our crowded and popular Bazar, the ravages of which, though it is not yet quite extinguished, it is impossible to relate;—the extent of the destruction may be somewhat conjectured by those who are acquainted with Bombay when we say, that about three fourths of the Bazar are destroyed, including perhaps, 1000 houses, and when the nature of these dwellings is considered, having many families under one roof, the number of the unfortunate sufferers must be proportionally great.—We are at a loss to state with certainty where the fire originated—it is said to have been in a stable on the morning of Thursday, where some valuable horses became its first victims—unfortunately the engagement continued rather high the severe misfortune may induce great

The damages sustained by individuals, some of whom were opulent native merchants, cannot well be estimated. But we trust that this

whole day which increased the precaution in the prevention of flames in the progress of its direction, and what is more material, that it may tend to reconcile the natives to such arrangements respecting this extensive bazaar as shall, the more effectually guard against the recurrence of so dreadful

WANTS EMPLOY,

A PERSON who wishes to be at such busines of writing, as occurs in a Merchant's counting house, or of records. Enquire at this Office.

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

THE Representatives of the several Subordinate Lodges, & all the members of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the Masons' Hall, in Lexington, on the second Tuesday in October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. being the Grand Annual Communication.

By order of the Grand Master.
THOS. BODLEY G. Sec.
Lexington, Sep. 25, }
A. L. 1803, A. D. 1803. }

BANK NOTES LOST.

LOST last evening, on the Tate's creek road, between Lexington and the Kentucky river, Two Notes of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each, and one of FIFTY, all on the Bank of Baltimore. They were wrapped up in a piece of brown paper. Any person who will deliver the above notes to Mr. John Cross, in Lexington, or to the subscriber, about four miles from Paris, in Bourbon county, shall be satisfactorily rewarded.

JOHN SOPER.
September 13, 1803.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.
Run away from the subscriber, about the 10th of April 1803, a Negro Man, called

RANDAL;
He is about 28 or 30 years of age, he is a small fellow but well set; of a dark mulatto color, pretends to know something of post and railing; he can saw very well at bottom—he plays the fiddle after a negro fashion, and has marks on his back of the switch, and what is remarkable his great toe is much longer than the rest; he can read a little. It is most likely he is lurking about Gen. Levi Todd's where he has a wife. Whoever will secure the above fellow in prison so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

William Ingram.
August 20, 1803.

RAN AWAY,
On the 12th of this instant,
FROM the subscriber, living in Richmon'd, Madison county, two Negro Men, by the names of

JOE & ROGER.
Joe is about 30 years old, five feet seven or eight inches high, and very strong made to his height; had on when he went away a white linen shirt and overalls. Roger is about the same age but a little taller, tolerable stout made to his height; had on when he went away a fine white linen shirt marked R. C. and a pair of pale blue cotton pants, both very much worn.—I expect the fresh marks of the whip will appear on their backs, as I whipped them both the evening before they went away. Any person who will secure them that I get them, or deliver them to me, shall be amply rewarded.

Robert Caldwell.
Sep. 14th, 1803.

Warren County sc't.
TAKEN up by Randolph Bicks, about one mile from Warren court house, a Bay Horse,
fourteen hands high, four years old, four white feet, black face, a scar on both his thighs just below the hamstrings, a natural trotter, branded on the near shoulder S; appraised to forty dollars, May 17th 1803.

Z. B. tp. G. Gorin, j.p.



LEXINGTON SUBSCRIPTION

RACE—1803.
WILL commence on the first Thursday in October, and continue three days.

First day, the winning horse three mile heats, shall have two thirds of the money subscribed.

Second day, the winning horse two mile heats, shall have the remaining third of the money subscribed.

Third day, the winning horse the mile heats, shall have the entrance money of that and the two preceding days.

Once round the field will be called a mile.

Reference will be had to Maj. Waggoner, and Capt. Banks, for the rules of the turf.

WANTED,
A Likely NEGRO GIRL, between the age of 10 and 18, for which Cash will be given.—Apply at Mr. Bodley's Office, Lexington.

tf Sep. 20, 1803.

TAKEN up by Robert Johnston, living about six miles from Harrodsburgh, one Iron Grey Horse, 14 hands high, three years old, branded on the off shoulder S; appraised to 100.

Charles Humphreys, j. p.

THE public are cautioned, that the tract of land offered for sale in the state of Ohio, by John Pottlethwait, bearing the 2d quarter of the 6th township, 18th range, that JOHN STILES has an equitable claim on it, which will be pursued.

Wm. M'Quire, j. p.

July 19th, 1803.

Franklin, 20th September, 1803.



Lexington and Olympian Spring
STAGE.

J. Kennedy,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has commenced running his Stage Coach, on the line between Lexington and the Olympian Springs, at Mud-Lick, and purposes starting regularly from Lexington, every Thursday morning, at Four o'clock precisely, to arrive at the Springs the same day. Passengers may engage places, with R. Bradley, at the Stage-Office, in Lexington.

S. D.
To the Springs, 21
Mount Sterling, 15
Winchester, 9

With Mr. Galloway, Winchester, 15

To the Springs, 15

Mount Sterling, 7 6

Lexington, 9

With Mr. Simpson, Mount Ster-

ling, 7

To the Springs, 9

Winchester, 7 6

Lexington, 15

With Mr. Bott, at the Springs, 9

To Mount Sterling, 9

Winchester, 15

Lexington, 21

Each passenger will be allowed 10 lbs. baggage, and for all extra baggage from Lexington to the Springs, will be charged three cents per pound—from Winchester to do. two cents per pound—And from Mount Sterling to do. one cent per lb.—Or one cent per lb. between any two of the adjoining places—He will also undertake to convey packets of papers, &c. at a reasonable rate.

He anticipates meeting encouragement in his undertaking as he has already expended upwards of 2,000 dollars in starting it, and assures the public that he will continue to add every possible convenience which he may hereafter find necessary, for the better accommodation of passengers.

N. B. J. K. purposes running his Stage between Lexington & Frankfort, during the next session, of assembly.

Lexington, 31st July, 1803.
N. B. Wanted immediately, a good, honest, sober, industrious careful driver, who can come well recommended, and who will give security for his good conduct; to whom good wages will be given. J. K.

A dispute happening between two officers on board a vessel, whose crew was a mixture of English and Irish, the officer who was partial to the latter country, asserted, that the lower class of English did not inherit that quickness of intellect which the Irish possessed; and a bet having taken place upon the subject, it was to be decided by the answer which each countryman gave to a question that was proposed. The question was first proposed to the English sailor, which was, "what he would take to go up aloft, blindfold, in a hard gale?" "I would take a month's pay," replied the fellow. And you, Paddy, inquired the other officer, turning to him, what would you take? "Why, my dear honey," replied Pat, "I would take a fast hold."

PROPOSALS
By DANIEL BRADFORD,
For printing by Subscription,
POLITICAL COMMERCIAL & MORAL

REFLECTIONS,
On the late session of

LOUISIANA,
TO THE UNITED STATES.

By ALLAN B. MAGRUDER Esq.
Of Lexington Kentucky.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will contain about 150 pages octavo.

II. It will be printed with a neat type, on good Kentucky paper.

III. The price to subscribers will be 50 cents a copy, one half paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on the delivery of the work.

IV. It will be put to press as soon as 250 subscribers are obtained, and finished with all possible dispatch.

CASH,
WILL be given for ONE or TWO NEGRO LADS, who can come well recommended,—For further information apply to Jacob Filback, in Clarke county, or to the Printer hereof.

Sept. 13, 1803.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from trading with William Sands, for any bond he has on me, as I am determined not to pay it. It is part paid and the balance is not just.

* Spencer Gill jun.

Sept. 6th, 1803.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
At the sign of the Golden Boot & Shoe, in Robert McGowan's old log house, next door to J. H. Stewart's printing office, on Main-street, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, tye

your cuts loose.

H. C.

Blank Deeds,

On Parchment and Paper—for sale at this office.

H. C.

Alex. Parker & Co.

Have just received from Philadelphia, in addition to their former assortment

Rose and Striped Blankets assorted, Twilled, Grey, Blue and Striped Coatings

Superfine Broad Cloths assorted, Second do. do. assorted, Double Milled Drabs assorted, Mixed and Drab Plaines,

Scarlet Cardinals, 5 Blue and Drab Knaps, Flannels and Baizes assorted, Chintzes and Calicoes assorted, Silk Shawls assorted,

4-4 Irish Linen, Plain & Figured Cambric Muslins, Broad and Narrow Cord Dimities, Book and Coarse Muslins,

Blue and Green Hair Plush, Kid and Morocco Slippers,

Loaf Sugar and Coffee,

London Particular, Madeira and Teneriffe } Wines,

Pepper, Chocolate and Mustard, Indigo, and Spruce,

Ochre and Tanner's Oil,

8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Window Glafs,

Queens' Glafs & China Wares,

Knives and Forks assorted,

Best Millington Crowley Steel,

Copper and Tin,

Mill, Crofs and Whip Saws,

6, 8, 10 & 12 oz. Tacks,

2d. & 3d. Clout Nails,

Tin and Wheel Wire, &c. &c.

Which will make a general assortment for the present and approaching season, and which they will sell on the most moderate terms for CASH and HEMP.

Lexington, August 30th, 1803.

WILLIAM WEST,

Has received, and is now opening for sale, in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Robt. Barr, a well-chosen assortment of Dry Goods and Stationary, Glafs and Queen's ware, Iron Mongery and Haid Ware. A handsome assortment of Saddlery, In his assortment of Merchandise, are the following articles, viz.

Imperial, Young Hyson,

Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bobea } TEAS, FRESH.

French Brandy, Old Jamaica Spirits & Acid,

Madeira, Sherry, and WINES.

Old Teneriffe Loaf Sugar,

Coffee, Rice,

Chocolate, Raisins,

Almonds, Pepper,

Ginger, Alspice,

Mustard, Mace and Cloves,

Brimstone, Copperas,

Album, Indigo,

Madder and Logwood,

FISH, Salmon, Shad, and Herrings.

Anvils, Vices, Steel, Bell-mettle Skillets, Spades and Shovels,

Tow, Cotton and Wool Cards

Gun Locks and Cutting Knives,

English and Dutch Scythes,

Brushes of various kinds,

Nankeens,

Men's Black and White Silk Stockings,

Women's Silk do.

Large and Elegant White Cotton Counterpanes,

With many articles not here enumerated.

They have been selected with care, and will be sold on as low terms as any in this town, for Cash, Whiskey, Hemp, Country made Linen, or such articles of Produce as may suit him.

The subscriber to enable him to sell cheap, has determined not to give credit on any terms.

P. S. A few pieces of the best London Superfine Cloths.

Also, For Sale for Cash or Barter, (By Wholesale.)

A quantity of MERCHANTIZE, consisting chiefly of the following articles,

Fine, Tamboured, Figured & Book Muslins, Ginghams, an elegant assortment of Buttons, Muffs, Fur Trimmings, a few pieces Fine Cloth, Casimeres & Swansdown—Mersailles, Jacketing, Women's and Children's Hats, &c. &c.

WILLIAM WEST.

FOR SALE,

And possession given immediately,

A VALUABLE FARM,

Adjoining the town of Lexington; containing about 108 acres, about 35 of which are cleared—a good framed dwelling house and kitchen

—good water—a large young peach

orchard, of excellent fruit—a few

apple and cherry trees—about 12

acres of meadow, and about 20 acres

of woodland enclosed, the under

wood cut out, and well set with blue

grafs. A general warranty deed

will be made to the purchaser.—The

terms are Twenty-Five Dollars per

acre, in Cash or Shares in the Ken-

tucky Insurance Company, becomes due on the first day of Octo-

ber next.

The Share-holders are required to make payment on or before that day, at the Insurance Office, in Lexington, during the office hours—viz.

from 10 till 2 o'clock.

By order of the President and

Directors.

W. MACBEAN, clk.

7th Sept. 1803. tio

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limelane to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunham's-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chineworth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Madison county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, Hemp and TOBACCO, or giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.—For further particulars enquire of the subscribers.

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, Kentucky, }

January 14th, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE Third Instalment of Twenty Dollars, on each Share in the Kentucky Insurance Company, becomes due on the first day of October next.

The Share-holders are required to make payment on or before that day, at the Insurance Office, in Lexington, during the office hours—viz.

from 10 till 2 o'clock.

By order of the President and

Directors.

W. MACBEAN, clk.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By JAMES M. BRADFORD,

And for sale at this Office,

Price—50 cents.